ary section are invited to examine our stock before purchasing.
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REMOVAL .- SMITH & LOUSSBERY would respect REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSHERY Would respect fully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their backness location into Na 448 Pearlet, to No 488 Broadway, (one done to low Grander). They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Mosaic, Velvet, Tapoury, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain.

English and American Floor Oil Gloth, and all other goods per-sions to the trade. THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY WILL e prepared on and after the jet Murch, 1858, to receive applications to learning on Marine, and Transportation and No ligation risks. Assets \$650,000 in notes in sevence of premiums.

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Thomas Bigney,
C H Sond,
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REMOVAL -BOYD & PAUL, Wholesale Druggists \$1,000 REWARD. - CAUTION - SEWING MACHINES. -

All persons using, selling, or making seering machines without a ficcase from me are judiciated infrincing up paint of 5 ptember 10. Held under the presidence of the law See I list of our therecase it machinery column usaids, the recent decision of the finited States Court stopping the use of the finery machines in Means of Means of the finited and the finited states at the humber No. 3, alles, the Greenough patent and the \$1,000 reward.
The shore caution applies to the "one thread" machine, (so called.) it is an infringement of an estent, and will be prosecuted.

he shows caution applies to the "one thread" machine, to deed, it is an infringement of my outent, and will be prosecuted orchingly. Copies of the tate decision of the Uest of States Court, pains the use of the States machines in Manachusetts are ready free distribution at my office.

The industribution at these of New York" will do well to read in the ALL PRISONS USING INVESTIGATIONS ARE LIABLE THE LAW. The Boston conspiration," of whom I d. States The Law on much to say, are these who know and respect law and lee, and of course are decembered by B Transaction Out, Law and lee, and of course are decembered by B Transaction Out, Law & Liab Howe, Jr. No 305 B Commonly.

SEWING MACHINES-BAGS-BAGS.-SINGER'S SIN

STOP THEF is the cry of the culprit to divert the collection his own misdeeds; which is illustrated in the advertisement that I M Singer has a said pending against us for infrincing ne More E Johnson parts We have no said as by in the lower appear, believing that the best method of electing imposters is to seet them in court whenever they dare class to appear. If any or designs a cralled cryy of the Mercy & Johnson pare designs of seeing a cralled cryy of the Mercy & Johnson pare.

STOP THEF is the best which is illustrated in the life best which is illustrated in the life best which is illustrated in the life best with the life best with the life best with the life best with the best method of ellercing meet them in court whenever they dare cleans to are destround seeing a certified cupy of the Meet tent, they can do so by calling at our other. No. Graving SEWING MACHINES.-The WHEELER & WILSON

sized to call, and by a coreful examination, satisfy the decire of the lact that a greater variety of wors can be done on the Machine than 5,00 Gold-borders dark public
5,00 Gold-borders dark Transparent Window Shades
wholesis and crual at grace organis at W. O. Irano's Window
Shade, Paper Henning and Gertain Emportum, Nos. 456 and 486
Pearlies, Burd done from Charbanast. Also, Loss Movila and
Damasa Currains Gill Cornices, Bands, Pins Loop to deer Drapers,
Transe. Bluft and White Linear, Table Oil. Jacks. Competition
detect. Cell and examine

SPLENDID CARINET FURNITURE .- The undersigned respectfully inform their numerous filands and patrons that they note that the found at the old rand to 48 Pearls. The very extensive assuments of the Finditus, Ripsewood and Mahogany, we are fisheoushly made to which they having streetien. Fig. 43-542 beds with all the molecule responses to 19 R. B. Having.

beds with all the modern for revenue to.

WORLD'S FARE PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—The subscribers to whom three Pige Medals were avaried at the World's fish for best Pian Factor, would invite the attention of bysers to their very or gant meetiment of \$\text{if it } \text{or } \tex

Adjoining it Niciolas How.

Carpetting at Great Hargains.—Pitterson & Hemisers Nee 775 and 376 broad-my, have just received from the large nuclius selects large for of velocit and Tapastry Carbellog, which they often at the following low prices: Velvet Carpellog, the per said: Tapastry do, in most variety at 10/ per yard, and all either success qually love for each.

Petterson & Humphery, Nos 377 and 377 directory.

A CARD-SPRING CLOTHING .- Now ready an exten site asserts ent of entirely new and well-made Clothing, alented to the enable, out and triumpy in the best myles, and will be soid at the locate promise of manifest to be exactly at represented.

N.B. All articles guaranteed to be exactly at represented.

Flow-up W. Hackburt Clothine Sourceton No. 184 Pulmanet.

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MELODEONS .-- An assertment of Melodeons larger HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE ROOMS

to Three instruments have from 8 to 15 forth. ROOMS from 6 let to \$275. They have equal power and varies of an Organ costing \$1 500. They are in beautiful reserved meet, occupy much less room that an Organ, and are very commencial in spiceramon.

WM Hatta Son, On the Beautiful recommended to Park.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS AT THE CANAL-S CARRET NORE - If you wint to buy your Carneta chair call at E. FETERSON & Co No. To Cannist there you will find Fapostry Velves for 15 per yard. Tapedry Brussels for B. Incor palaton; also a layer feet of Sply and Ingrain Carneting, bear Carpeta, Rose, Mark. Oil Childs, to de f. 1. 10 per cent. I me them any other

REMOVAL .- H. S. FOSTER will remove on Monday.

GREENWICH-ST. IN COMMOTION -The immense atto his store. The spiculant rapper such as which he has on hand, need a second much in that is 0 il 0 to the, which he has on hand, to supply those who desire to redecorate their rooms is not surpassed by any establishment in the city. Let all who would find a heat and splendid essentment, where the prices are reasonable, call upon him. He has all the tame articles kept at such atteres. Some any times.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION .-Kelty & Fergerson, No. 220 Hondway and No. 54 Read-e., have on hand 20,000 Later and Nasha Curasia, bought at accelerate great secrifice, and will real the same for a few days at great beginned and Course of the Structure of th

THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF 600 BROOKLYN BUILD-INC. LCT AT AUCTION. We take occasion to remind our readers that the large and persupport sale of 600 beautiful Sudding Lots in the Eigh b Ward of the City of Broadly a and on Windsorter-nee, immediately sajoining, in the tewn of Fintbush, takes place This Day, by Anthony J. Blashcafa, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.

The next elegant villa sites in the vicinity of New-York are to be found on this existe, those on the bill-side, between Seely-st, and the Bogality in line.

the found of this exists, those on the billends, between Seely-six and the Brooklyn line, overlooking the whole richly sativated agricultural plants of Flatbosh, with Sandy Hook and Rockawar, the waters of the Lower Bay and the Atlantic in the distance. Free form dry taxes and assemments and within 'I miles of Hamiltoneav Furry, of easy access by outsibus from Folton Furry, and in the namediate withink of extensive and ortsmental louprovements. Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and most gas for three years. Title indisposals.

Alto, at the same time and place three of the elegant and commodious actuals of Villas nine creditg on Seely st., and two on Vanderbillest, each with the lates of ground, let be completely finished without expense to the producers.

May describing the above beautiful property can be had at the effice of the Auctionsee, No 7 Broad-st.

FIRE PROOF SAFES .- In another column may be reen the adverteement of State C Herrico's Patent Chamblen Safes which we believe to he superior to any now made. A Safe that will preserve books and papers during a fire, is the cheapest kind of itsurance—for thousands of dollars may often thus be saved; and hence the great rivalry among the manufacturers to excel each other, and to produce the best settled. Mr. Harrico's reputation in America is the result of many years experience, with frequest test in large fires; and it England he was honored at the World's Fair with a needs for "the best Sefe."

Fair with a medal for "the heat Safe".

POSTPONEMENT.—The sale of 200 very valuable Lota advertised to take place This Day, on the ground at Stapleton. Staten Island, is unavoidably postponed to Winningon, the 20th of April in consequence of the inclemency of the weakler.

ALERY H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, 4 Broad at.

CHRISTY'S MINSTREES, No. 472 BROADWAY .- These celebrated artists are nightly singing a new Sone by Charlie II. Converse, known as "My Lovely Susey Saul," with immense appliance Price 25 cents. Just published, by Horace Waren, No. 333 Sroadway. Dealers will find Mr. Warers' Catalogue one of the largest and best selected in the city. Music sent by mail postage free.

TRUSSES-Only prize medal for radical cure Trusses rarded to Maksu & Co., No 2] Maiden-lane, w the Crantal Palaceticas I Industrial Exhibition. Its marita are comprehensively decided in a pamphier, and every variety of superior. Superior all delastic Stockins, Knee Caps and Bandages.

NATURE MUST "CAVE IN" TO CRISTADORO'S EX-CRISTOR DYE.—She can only give a single color to the Hair, but CRISTARORO can give you your choice of blacks and browns. The dye never misees, and the operation is over in a few minutes. N. B.— It never burns the hair. Sold and privately applied at CRISTAROROS, N. 0 & Astor-House.

We had occasion, a few days since, to purchase a new pair of hoots, an operation we always dread as a boy would a whipping. But, compelled by necessity, we acrewed our courage to the sticking place, and went to our worthy friend opposite, who, to our other statellakement fitted us the first trial. He very coolly remarked these "he done the same thing nineteen times out of twenty" are that whenever he had a "cough or Cold, he need Batas's Pulsonic Waffas and they cored him as often. Only 25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. Clurkinger & Co., No. 31 Barclay #1, General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

ay is pleased to amounce another beautiful improvement in the sent facture of these articles. This improvement is applied to be is and pentlement's hair work, and is decidedly the most perfect

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Publishers Blank Book Manufacturers and dealers in foreign and
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Stock of Books and Stationary, for Cash only.

The amount of Goods in our lite purchased by Country Merchantals anality quite small compared with their Bry Goods, first-ware, and other hills, and this very currentance absolutely competic Johern in the Book business who sail or time, to zer structure of the losses and extra expenses absolutely competic Johern in the Book business who sail or time, to zer structure arrive in the Book business who sail extra expenses absolutely carried in one business the plan of small review. However, the large saily involved in a credit business of amail credits, Howardow Priorit, and Terms always Cash, and Invite Country Merchanta to call on an and judge for the markets if the avelog they can make in beyone for Could is worth while.

Being ourselves the sole publishers of a number of the leading and most expressed politics School Broke in the country as well as works in other departments our facilities are unsurpassed. Our location is very course and easily found. Sund on the Aster theme step, and lock across the corner of the Pork, and you country avoid seeing our sizes. Permenters the same is Mason Business.

New-York Daily Tribuna TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1854.

In the Senate, yesterday, a large number of remonstrances against the passage of the Nebraska bill were presented. Mr. Shiring presented a memorial from 15,000 believers in spiritual manifestations, praying that an investigation may be had in the matter. The memorial was laid on the table. A bill was reported, carrying out the recommendation of the President for enlarging the Judicial System of the United States. and its consideration was made the special order for the first Monday in May. The House bill to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands, was then taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands Mr. Fish presented a memor al from Mr. Aspinwall, President of the Pacific Mail Steam Line, protesting against the sanulment of contracts with that company for carrying mails. Referred. At 14 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and the doors remained closed until 4 o'clock, when the Sepate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ELIOT, elected from Massachusetts to fill the vacancy in the House caused by the resignation of Mr. Scupper, appeared and took his seat. Mr. WALDRIDGE of New York moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer resolutions declaratory of our maritime rights, and against European interference on this continent. The motion was lost. The Committee on Ways and Mesas reported a substitute for the Senate's bill increasing the salaries of clerks, &c. in the Executive Department, which caused a short discussion, and pending a motion to reconsider, the House adjourned.

The GADSDEN THEATY with Mexico kicked the bucket yesterday, after a desperate but unavailing struggle for breath, and now lies very dead under the table of the Senate. By virtue of amendments, which deprived it of almost every semblance of its original self, it has dragged on a good while, but it was doomed from the start, and no surgery could have saved it. So the Federal Treasury has dedged one heavy drain, and Santa Anna must look somewhere else for the Millions required to recruit and equip his Army and couble him to establish bimself as Emperor. We know his need is urgent, but the fact is. Uncle Sam could not conveniently spare so much hard cash just now, when the world's money market is getting tight and squally times are coming on. So Santa may as well gather up his fighting-cocks and other valuables and be off for some quiet retreat before the storm bursts upon his head. We couldn't advise him just now to make Cuba his place of refuge.) He will get away safe, however; his " instinct" at retreating is equal to anything since Falstoff F.

-We guess no more Treaties with Mexico will be made just at present. The treaties we have will answer if they are only enforced and respected.

Elsewhere we publish a resumé of the dologs of both branches of our State Legislature for the last of Louisiana comes to the North only as sugar or moturee days of the Session.

a little before noon yesterday, after a session of nearly | Carolina. The value of the first six, as given by De one week over the hundred days for which the Consti- Bow, for 1850, was, as the reader has seen, tation allows the Members to draw pay.

acts passed is unusually large. The most important sugar, and other commodities required for their own among them was the Liquor Prohibition bill, which | consumption, are to be deducted, and this would leave was killed by the Governor's veto. A subsequent bill, the north proposing a submission of the question of Prohibition | mode in which these quantities are divided would seem to the People, passed the Senate, but failed in the to be as follows: House for want of time. The most important acts which have become laws are-1, that waich provides for the vigorous prosecution and early completion of our Enlarged Eric and Lateral Canals; 2, the consolidation of Breeklyn, Williamsburgh and Bushwick : 3. the severance of the School Superintendence from the State Department and its erection into a separate department, under a Superintendent of Public Instruction: 4. the trial of the experiment of letting out the repair of certain sections of the Canals by contract; and 5. the crection of the new County of Schuyler, out of portions of Chemung, Tompkins and Steuben Counties, having (probably) its County buildings at Havana, near the head of Seneca Lake. The repeal of the act authorizing the purchase of Jones's Woods on the upper part of this island for a Public Park, is of some importance to our City, which we think will have reason to regret the carrow views which prompted this repeal. The Legislature, however, was justified by indications of public sentiment here in assenting to the repeal

-We hear an Extra Session talked of, but hope and believe none will be held. We want no more laws enacted in this State before the Maine Law.

STATE OF THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

1. The People of the State of New-York, after years of discussion and deliberation, elected a Legislature to pass an act Prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Beverages. The Legislature accordingly passed such an act by a large majority in either House.

2. The Governor-elected before this question became paramount in the public mind, but nevertheless elected under distinct though secret piedges to his Temperance friends that he would not Veto a Prohibitory Act-did nevertheless do that very thing which he had virtually promised not to do hoping by this Veto to attach the great body of the Liquor Sellers, especially the Duich and Irish, to the "Soit" faction and himself. In that Veto, he not only denounced the bill before him as arbitrary and unconstitutional, but declared it at war with public sentiment and the genius of our institutions, and gave notice that no law which prohibited the Liquor Traffic could ever receive his

3. The "Soft" Senators who had voted for the bill originally, now wheeled about and sustained the Veto; so the bill was killed

4. The friends of Temperance and Liquor Prohibition took issue with the Governor on all his points, and, in order to secure a direct and unequivocal verdict from the People on the main question in dispute, proposed a submission of the question of Prohibition directly to the People. This was resisted, struggled against, by all manner of Parliamentary strategy-Mr. E. Brooks, of our City, a leading attorney for the Liquor Selling interest, doing his utmost to defeat submission: notwithstanding which it passed the Senate by the decided vote of 18 to 9.

5. The friends of Prohibition could have carried Submission through the House; but it was the heel of the session, and it was morally certain that the opponents of Submission would resort to the same weapons

Wigs and Tourses - Bachelon, of No. 233 Broad- bere which they had wielded so effectively in the Senate. And then, if it had passed both Houses, it was New-York, teas. Philadelphia and Baltimore, coffee prebable that Gov. Seymour would have either vetoed | and all will import the finer commodities of Europe. or pocketed it. So, in the general scramble to pass for the supply of the scuthern as well as the northern

bilis, it was not pressed to a final vote. -Thus the friends of Temperance have fair notice present Senate (which holds over) in enacting such a Law. Our adversaries have virtually confessed judgwith us. Had they supposed the majority were on mission. Their resistance to submission is a confession that they knew the People are against them

Henceforth, then, we ask no submission-want none. We want a Covernor and Legislature who are absolutely, unequivocally for a Probinitory Law, without contingencies or conditions. Now let the campaign be opened and the canvass prosecuted most determinedly to the end. And understand, gentlemen opposite' that we mean to beat you, and if we do heat you, it will not be for the sake of appealing or submitting to any new arbitration. We go now for a Governor and Legislature who will unqualifiedly pass a Prohibitory

THE COMMERCE OF NORTH AND SOUTH. Seven years since, Mr. Walker estimated the total annual product of labor in the States at \$3,000,050,000. Since then, the population has increased at least twenty five per cent, and if the product had increased only in the same ratio, it would now be \$3,750,000,000. Estimating it. however, at only \$3,250,000,000, and that of the South at \$500,000,000, we should have, as the product of the North, \$2,759,000,000, or about \$180 per head, and this, we think, is not in excess of the truth.

We ourselves believe that this view is in a high degree unfavorable to the North, and such, we think, will be the opinion of all our readers who reflect to what a wonderful extent northern labor is aided by mechinery, and to how small an extent that is the case with the South. A steam-engine capable of doing the work of twenty slaves can be purchased for the price of a single one, and fed at less cost than the single laborer. Steam-engines count by tens of thousands. and the work performed by them is probably equal to the whole labor power of the South. At the North, human labor is everywhere economized, while at the South it is everywhere wasted. The natural consequenco is, that capital accumulates at the North with vasily greater rapidity than at the South. The papers of the day inform us that the taxable property of Peansylvania is valued by the revenue board of that State at \$80 millions, and if to this we add that which is not liable to texation, we shall obtain a sum little less than a thousand millions, or more than the value in 1850 of all the occupied land in the States we have classified as belonging to the South. Aided by all this machinery. the quantity of porthern production is immense when mpared with that of the South; and of this we could scarcely desire better evidence than is found to the fact that the merchandise carried on the two principal capals of this State and Pennsylvania alone, exceeds five mullions of tuns, or ten times the bulk of the crop produced in the ten cotton-growing States that have, with the exception of sugar. little else to give to the world in exchange for all they need to purchase. It is, we think, quite impossible to examine these mets without a feeling of surprise at the entire insignificance of the trade which the North owes to

the existence of the Union. In estimating the " power and gain" to the northern States resulting from its union with the South, it is required that the reader should remark that the whole of their own vast product is in constant course of being excharged among themselves; whereas, it is only the exchangeable surplus of the South with which the peaple cutside of those States have anything to do. The man of New York derives no advant ge from the corn that is fed in Virginia to the slave that is raised for exportation to Mississippt. The corn raised in Alabama appears abroad only in the form of cotton, while that lames. The whole exportable product of the South consists of cotton, tobacco, rice, naval stores, sugar, The LEGISLATURE of our State adjourned without day | temp, and some grain, chiefly from Virginia and North \$128,000,000, fifty three of which were for domestic The session has been a busy one, and the number of consumption, and eighty five for export. The cotton. ern consummation at about \$50 000 000. The

Experted from southern peris and paid for by imports to those parts from foreign countries crise from southern verts, and paid for oy imports om, or through, the North 59.009.603 there ports, and pain for from, or

#133,600,000 From this, the reader will readily perceive that the total amount of this trace from which the North can derive any "power or gain" is but \$116,000,000, or about four per cent. of its own productive power. The onesn to be settled is, however, not the total quantity, but how much of it is due to the Union and how much would be lost by a dissolution of that Union. So far as the South exports and imports directly, the North has no more to gain from it than from the export of negroes to Alabama or Texas. Next, so far as regards the export of fifty-pine millions to foreign ports from thern ones, it gains nothing by the Union, because northern ships enjoy in those ports no advantage over foreign ones, and they have, therefore, nothing to lose by secession. If a Poston ship will carry cotton as cheaply as an English or French one, she will have it to carry, and not else. Again, as regards the export of southern products from northern ports, there would seem to be little to lose, as the reasons for this trade would continue then to be the same as now. We import largely of men and other valuable commodities into northern ports, and can under ordinary circumstances, afford to take return freight so cheaply as to offer an inducement to bring cotton and other southern products to northern ports on their way to Europe. So far as regards navigation and the profits of the export trade, then, there would seem to be nothing whatever to be lost by separation.

The amount of southern products paid for by, or through, the North, would seem to be about \$116,000,000, of which the quantity required for consumption at the Nor h is \$50,000,000. It is quite certain that this trade of importation for home consump tion would continue, because we should certainly be willing to pay the highest prices, and the South would not decline to sell because the Union had been dissolved. As regards the exportation of goods to pay for them, the case would, however, be somewhat though we think not very widely, different,

The South would then be in the same situation with Canada: with, however, this di advantage, that the latter builds and sails ships, which the former does not. except to a very small extent. Even now, Canada looks anxiously to a market in the Union. She can send her wheat to England, duty free, either direct or through our ports; and yet the price is always lower on the north of the line than it is on the south of it, by the whele amount of duty. She can have direct trade with Freland dusy free, and yet she takes from us goods to the extent of five millions of dollars per annum in payment for her produce. With the South, the case is much stronger. Of all the articles of domestic production now sold to the South, a very large portion, including, of course, the products of the West, are cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere, and we must continue to supply them. As regards foreign com-

modities. Boston will continue to import Iudia goods: States that now constitute the Union. Many of these goods will be exported south in bond, as they are now that if they want a Prohibitory Law, they must elect a exported to Canada and Cuba, but they must continue Governor and Assembly who will cooperate with the to pass through northern ports. Admit, however, what we be leve to be impossible that one balf of this one hundred and sixteen millions should be imported into the ment on the great point of the popular feeling being. South directly from abroad, and that we should lose on this one half in commissions and profits of various kinds. their side, they would have been eager enough for sur- twenty five per cent, the total a nount of " nower and gain" to be lost by a dissolution of the Union would appear to be fourteen and a half millions of dollars, or about eighty cents per head of the northern Union Against this, however, there would be connected with our foreign trade in portant offsets. Sugar would then be free as ten and coffee now are and as we should be released from any necessity for interfering against the gradual enancipation of the slaves of Cuba, it may fairly be inferred that the trade with that island, and also with Brazil would be greatly increased and that we should derive from them nearly all the sugar of which we take new to the amount of fourteen millions from the South. We should also be at liberty to recognize the free people of St. Domingo, and of Liberia. and our trade in those quarters would grow with great rapleity. These would, to a great extent, make smends for dimination at the South, and would as we talitk, lesson the loss to one-half, or about seven mil lions of dollars, at which sum, or forty cents per head, we feel disposed, after this examination, to estimate the pecuniary value of the Upion to the North. What is the pecuniary cost of that Union, we propose next

OUR NEW CHARITIES. A great man of England, eminent in literature and the law, but more eminent for a kindly spirit, hav just uttered words from the Bench which should sound through the favored classes of every country. were cut short by death: but any man might gladly die with words so noble upon his lies. He said, alluding to the number of charges of highway robbery in the calcular for that term : "These crimes come, in the far greater unjority, from those districts which are the most rich in mineral treasures, where wages are high, and where no temptation of want can for 4 moment he set up as an excuse or palliation for the "erime." He urges fariher that in those districts want of education will not alone account for the difference. "I cannot help, myself," he continues thicking it may be in no small degree attributable to that separation between class and class which is the great curse of British so lety, and which is more complete in those districts than in agricultural districts. I am afraid we all keep too much aloof from those beteath us, and whom we thus encourage to look upon us with suspicion and dislike

If I were to be asked what is the great want of Euglish society. I would say, in one word, the want is the want of sympathy. ' Mr Justice Talfound, we are told, had hardly uttered these words when he was struck with apoplexy and soon afterward expired.

They are words fast becoming equally true of this country. With the princely fortunes accumulating on the one hand and the stream of black poverty pouring in on the other, contrasts of condition are springing up bideous as those of the Old World. Society is dividing irrelf into the two great, almost hostile classes-the rich, and he poor and ignorant. Fools are making the distinction wider by aping the fordly equipages and menial badges of European usage. The whole matitution of house-service is becoming a disgrace to our bummaity and civilization. There are men here who prate loudly against southern Slavery who have not a titbe of the human sympathy for their mentals that the slaveholder has for his bondones. The beggar, the vagrant and the prestitute seem of one world and these men of another. The two extremes of life are losing their bonds of connection, as if the worst evil of the Old World were transplanted here—the fixedness of each condition. It is a poor result of wealth, which o cewgaws and trappings will ever repay, thus to separate the man from his kind. It is a most impolitie thing for the wise citizen to permit such a state of society to arise. Property and order have no dangers like those from the existence of a professed "dangerous class." It is a bad economy, for these degraded classes may in the future cost the State all which the

industry of the better has gained. We profoundly believe in a deeper and more comprehensive remedy than has thus far been tried. The State has duties in this matter which she has never recognized. There should be a cure which should go to the source of our social evils in the great cities.

In the meantime we call attention to the efforts now being made by various parties in our City to meet these increasing wants. A circular appears in another column from an Association of Ladies acting in connection with the "Children's Aid Society," which shows the character of these enterprises. A "Ragged School "-or better named-an "Industrial School," is opened, where the children who are too poor for the public schools are taught a common school education and a means of livelihood. A soup kitchen is connected with the establishment. The labor, as in the London Ragged Schools, is mostly performed by volunteers-though here entirely by ladies, often from our bighest and most intelligent circles. We understand there are now eight of these Schools in the City.

It is a new feature in New-York high life-this active labor and sympathy for the poor. Much of it may be a fashion, like most of our New-York impulses; still it is a noble fashion. It is the first step toward bridging over this fear ul gulf now widening between different classes. No woman who has lived separate in her wealth can deal personally, day by ay, with the child of beggary and the vagrant, without entering somewhat into the feelings of the poor. The barrier around her is not henceforth what it was. The enterprise has a practical and substantial aspect. There is certainly no "rose water philanthropy" in it : it is plain, hard, disagreeable, dirty work : it goes on day after day: it does the best thing which can be done for any child-it teaches him to take care of himself: it applies the refinement and education and that of the highest classes to the clevation of the very off scouring of the City. No objection can be found to it, provided only it be permanent. As it now appears, the "Industrial School" enterprise seems worthy of American humanity.

An as our men, our legislators and politicians and confortable millionaires, look at this devotion and selfdenial of the most refined women of the City to remove evils which they ought themselves long ago to have been administering to, they may happily be persuaded to at least open their pockets to the cause. The "In-"dustrial School" needs money as well as laborers. And possibly, after a term of these efforts, we shall have society doing as a whole what is now so laboriously undertaken by individuals; and Government may at lergth, on a broad scale, fulfill the function of blessing as well as of punishing.

AN EXPERIMENT THAT FAILED.

They hung a man in Pittsburgh last month, under the mistaken notion that the State could stop people killing each other by killing one itself. The experiment proved a dead failure, as we would have told them it would before they tried. The subject of the experiment was a hard drinker who, being drunk, got into a fight last year in behalf of a friend, and killed a man with very little idea of what he was doing. So they had him arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, reptieved, exhorted, prayed for, and finally hung.

The Dispatch gives the following account of the sequel: "Our people are now pretty thoroughly convinced that

unken ruttians from cutting the throats or hearts On Friday, 14th alt. David Jewell was hanged for

"On Friday, 24th alt. David Jewell was hanged murder—and before two weeks had classed our solution recorded to less than acrea persons stabled, one of their since dead, and another mortally injured! In Birming ham, one man was killed, and two others cut, on the very night of Jewell's execution; in the same borough. Office Smiley, while in the execution of his day at a fire, a ceived a would from a knift from some refline. See after, in the Fifth Ward, a man cut his friend's throat by tistake, in his drunken fary. Again, in day time, a not tout another's bowels, in the South Ward and Thursday night of last week, in the South Ward and on Thursday night of last week, in a grog shop in the first Ward, a notorious rowdy inflicted nearly a dozen stabs upon an acquaintance, because he declined drinking with him.

Such is an outline of the cutting and slawhing in our "Such is an outline of the cutting and slashing in our civit, during the two weeks immediately following an execution—which thousands reality believed would strike terror to the rowdies of this community! It is useless to repeat, that the hanging of Jewell has had no effect what ever in checking the crime of which he was convucted, nor need we enlarge upon the reasons of such a result. When will the community understand, that it is the preminess, and especially the certainty of parishment, which can alone restrain the hand that is ready to imbrae itself in a brother's blood—and that no such promptness, no such certainty can be had where the panishment is death! In every one of the cases of stabbing we have been

called upon to record, since the execution alluded to, the perpetrator had been drinking intoxicating liquors until

-We often hear grave, prudent, conservative citizens shake their heads over the folly of conceited youngsters who will try experiments aimed at the improvement of social relations or conditions which they ought to know will fail, because such always have failed ; yet here is this oldest of all disastrous experiments—the Licersong of men to sell Rum and then Hanging those who drink it, and are maddened by it into imbruing their hands in blood-which has always faited, always will, always must fail; and yet some people will persist in baying it repeated and persevered in as though is were certain to succeed next time! Nay: we have a Governor in this Sinte who of himself upholds the Licer-ing and superintends the Hanging! Was there ever before such farmity !

THE CLOTHES QUESTION CARRIED AT LONDON -By the following extract of a letter from one of our London correspondents, our readers will see that the right of Americans to appear at Court without outting on small clothes and gold lace, has at last been fully established at St. James's. It will be observed, however, that our correspondent is not very warm in his admiration for Messrs. Pierce and Marcy: " The fivery question is again reveved. Several members

of the American Legation were present yesterday at the drawing room held by the Queen. In the belief that the great American complication was already settled in Fag-land, they appeared in "citizen's does," and, indeed, looked like the only gentlemen among unsightly Englishmen is the awkward Court cos ume. But suddenly the Master of Ceremonies approached one of them in great const-mation, as dremarked that the Queen had already gone as far as possible by not objecting to a plain black attire, but Amercan Republication was presuming rather too far-point ing to the elegant pantaloons of the gentlemen -- black small clothes would do-but pantaloons. It was worse than the approximation of Texas. In fact, he protested sol emply against this breach of etiquette - which it seems can not bear pantaloons. The American gentlemen most gallently kept their ground, and did not heed the What will Mr. Mason, in Paris, say to protestation. such revolutionary proceedings. Do the Virginia resolutions of 1798 allow the annexation of pantaloons? Are person not rather too broad an interpretation of the 'citizen's dress?' Small clothes, or pants that is now the question! I hope Mr. Marcy will at once solve the great probem. His attention is not absorbed by the state of Europe, by the Russian war, by the needs of oppressed nationalities. Let him now come out boldly and frankly in this difficult affair, and maintain the proud position of the United States. He is tally conversant with the question of keceoher, and I can asyure you there was no patch on the pants of Mr. Sickles. They came arraight from the shop of the first Paris tailor, and were as orthodox as the cred of the Czar. Excuse my jokes but indeed it is ridiculous that after the big words or Pierce and Mercy. America does not otherwise interfere with the present poiley of Europe than by the livery question.

MINNESOTA SCEARS FOR PREE TERRITORY .- A moeting was held at St Anthony, March 29, to take into consideration the provisions of the Nebraska bill, now before the House of Representatives at Washington

The Hon. Chas. T. Stearns was called to the Chair; Charles King, and G. G. Loomis were chosen Vice Presidents, and D. L. Paine and B. E. Messer. Secretaries.

We give some of the resolves adopted: We give some of the resolven adopted leadered. That we solven by prefest against the Nebraska hill, ich has recently passed the U.S. Senare, as degrading to the rib, dishenorable to the South and inconsistent with the spirit of

North, dish norable to the South and incommittee, who the spirits are publication. Heatherd That the referal of the Senate to incorporate into the bits a provision permitting the senters of Nebraska to exclude Sivers from their Territory exhibits the this valied hypocrisy of the piec that the repeal of the Misseuri Compromise is intended to leave those settines at liberty to frame their own institutions. Exoluted, that in reference to the whole question of cational policy, on the subject of Sisvers, we would know no North, no South, we would sense that the property of Congress can be constitutionally exercised at all on the subject, it be made to bear in the code made and made to be institutions.

The Pioneers of the West are beginning to make them-

selves heard. "Let the People Rule," say we.

FERRY EOAT EXPLOSION AT PITTSBURGH-One man Killed and several others Wounded,—The boiler of the steam ferry-boat Gen. Scott, exploded at Pittsburgh, on Saturday morning, 15th, killing the engineer of the boat, named McGinnis, breaking the arm and leg of another person, and the leg of a third. A two-horse wagon, loaded with hav, was thrown into the river, one of the horses by some means getting loose and making the shore: the other arre was drowned. The explosion was very loud, shaking the buildings for a great distance around, and the boat shattered to pieces, making it almost a miracle that any lives were saved of those on board. The boats, it is stated was racing at the time of the accident.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg states that the report of the Russians having conquered Khiva in Central Asia is untrue, and that Gen Perowski, who was said to have taken that place after a long siege has not left St. Peters-

The Philadelphia Daily Register, an energetic, enterprising, well conducted journal, has joined the "Associated Press." The Association now embraces The North American, Ledger, Inquirer, and Register.

NORTH CAROLINA.-The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, is to be held at Raleigh to morrow, the 19th.

Show at New Haven -- According to The Journal and Courier, the ground at New-Haven was covered with a compact ten inches of sleighing surface on Saturday last.

Charles L McArthur, Editor of The Troy Daily Budget,

has been appointed Deputy Collector at Troy, in place of Supper Death of Mr. Givers .- Mr. Resolved Given:

an old and much respected citizen of Schenecady, died very suddenly in that place between 7 and 8 o'clock Sun-day morning. He had been to the barbers and had reany horning. He had been to the barbers and had re-unried to his residence, and was sitting in his chair with his cane in his hand and his hat on his head when he ex-pired. He was aged 88 years and 3 months. The exten-tive hotel in that place which bears his name was creeted by him, and for a long time he kept the h opt the house.
[Albany Evening Journal. HIGH PRICES OF SLAVE PROPERTY .- At the recent

High Patiest of MANE Property belonging to the setate of Edmund Townsend, deceased, the slaves, 285 in number, all field hands, and a large proportion of them children, sold for \$507,195, being an average of \$727! In some instances, a young man and wife having no children, sold for \$3,005; many boys and girls, from 11 to 20 years old, brought from \$1,500 to \$1,700; two twin brothers, 15 years old, wold for \$3,700; a brother, 16 years, and for \$3,700; a brother, 16 years, solid for \$1,700, and a sister of the same, le years of age, for \$1,600. The negroes were sold on twelve months' credit, and the prices were unusually high. They were, hewever, principally bought by the legatees. The entire ameunt of the sale was about \$330,000. (Huntaville (Ala) Advocate.

Colorization.—Charles Henderson, Esq. of Danville Ky., has emancipated twenty two of his slaves to go b Laberia under the direction of the Kentucky Colonization Society, in the May expedition from this State. He has also purchased the husband of one of his women servants at the price of \$1,000. He gives to them all a full outlit, and to the Kentucky Colonization Society \$500.

hanging a man will neither prevent grow shops selling THE LATEST NEW

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

REJECTION OF THE GADSDEN TREATS

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tebana.

Washinsarros, Monday, April 12, 18. The Gadeden Trenty is defeated. The followings: vote for and against its ratification:

Avrs-Mesers Atchison, Hell, Bright Brown, & Case, Clay Clayton, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evan

patrick, Gwir, Hamlir, Johnson, Jones of Iora Val. Maron, Morton, Pettit, Rusk, Schastian, Slidel Thompson of New Jersey, Toombs, Weller-27. NAYS-Mesers Allen, Bayard Brodhead, Chase Day Wisconsin, Everett, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer Seward, Shields, Sumner, Smith, Thompson of Kana Wade, Walker-18.

The Sloo amendment was lost by only two votes. Its had been carried the Treaty might have been savel less of the Treaty is a sore defeat to the Administration

The Godeden Treaty was rejected in Executive 8 to day by a declaire vote-26 to 18 is about the day The injunction of secreey not being removed neither nite as to details can be known. Much speculation as as to the effect of this rejection. It was intensted by President and certain members of the Cabinet when renty was under discussion, that the refusal of thes. to ratify it would be followed by immediate was Mexico, the President thinking himself called upon to a upon Mesilia Valley, let what may come. This interwas considered an artempt to in imidate Senators, and a heat informed he e think the President will rather and another Commissioner to negotiate a treaty than takes course under existing clotum tables. Development of policy in the premises are anxiously a valted.

XXXIII4 CONGRE'S....First Session
SENATE....Washington, Monday, April D. is,
Mr WADE presented peritions from Ohly against

No bracks bill
Mr SEWARD presented remonstrances from Box
County, Ind., and Spack Michigan, against the Nebra

County, Ind., and Space already a grant are seen to the Mr. SUMNER presented a like remonstrate in women of Sandersfield Massachusetts.

Mr. PRODHEAD presented a memorial from Nathaberland County. Pa., praying that the Homesteri bills amended so as to provide that all persons who have chased of the United States public band, he refusief a sums paid therefor, with interest. [Langhter.]

Mr. SHIELDS presented a memorial from 15,000 lievers in spiritual manifestations, praying that as line gation may be had in the metter. The memorial wake on the table. On presenting the memorial Mr. Sabsaid:

said:

I beg leave to present to the Senate a pelition with an fifteen thousand names appending to it upon a very gular and novel subject. The pelitioners represent a certain physical and mental phenomena of mysterials. certain physical and mental phenomena of mysterials port have become so provalent in this country as the control of these phenomena attest the edited partial analysis of those phenomena attest the edited as the country of these phenomena attest the edited as the country of the phenomena attest the edited as the country of the country of the acknowledged laws of matter and transcendar, accredites power of the human mind. Laughter he endly Lights of different degrees of intensity specified as the country of the c rigging of a ship laboring in a sea. Concussions a occur resembling distant thunder, producing oscilla in what appear to be certain abnormal staces of the syste by causes not yet adequately understood or accounted for the occult force or invisible power frequently interrupt the normal operation of the faculties, anaparaling sensula and voluntary motion of the body to a deathin coldness and rigidity, and diseases hitherto in sidered incurable have been entirely cradiented by this mysterious agency. The putitioners proceed that two opinions prevail with respect the origin of these phenemena—one accribes them to your and the intelligence of departed spirits operate open the elements which pervade all material forms a citer rejects this conclusion, and contends that all the results may be accounted for in a rational and satisfactory manner. The memorialists, while thus disagreing as to the cause, concur in the opinion as to be occurrent of the alleged phenomena, and in view of their origin, at the application of the interests of markind, demail or them a parient, rigid scientific lovestication, and request the appointment of a cuentific commission for in purpose. I have now given a faithful symposis of this distinct which however approaches tell itself, has been prepared with singular ability, presenting the subjectual great delicacy and moderation. I make it a rule agreement of the world, among any considerable portion of entirers, must originate, in my opinion, in a defectively term of education, or in a partial decangement of the material faculties, produced by a diseased condition of a physical organization. I cannot, therefore, believe that prevails to the extent indicated in this petition. Different ages of the world, among any considerable portion of a chizers, must originate, in my opinion, in a defectively term of education, or in a partial decangement of the antal faculties, produced by a diseased condition of an objective of the world, among any considerable portion of a chizers, must originate, in my opinion, in a defectively term of education, or in a partial decangement of the antal faculties. Produced n what appear to be certain abnormal staces of the system of yet adequately understood or accounted to

Althemy occupied the attention of eminont men for several centuries, but there was something subline a alchemy. The philosopher's stone, or the transmission of base metals into gold, the chier wife or "water of lift, which would preserve youth and beauty, and prevented age, decay and death, were blessings which poor hause ty ardently desired, and which alchemy sought to dissue the preverance and piety. Roger Bason, one of the godest alchemists and greatest men of the thirteenth centary while scarching for the philosopher's stone, discovered telescope burning glasses and gunpowier. The prose then of that delusion led, therefore, to a number of use discoveries. In the sixteenth century flourished Consist white searching for the philosopher's stone, discovered telescope burning glasses and gunpowder. The prosestion of that delusion led, there fore, to a number of used discoveries. In the sixteenth century flourished Corasis Agrippa, alchemist, estrologer and magician, one of is greatest professors of hermetic philosophy that ever list. He had all the spirits of the air and demons of the estander his command. Paulus Jovious says that the ded, in the shape of a large black dog, attended Agrippa wherever he went. Thomas Nash says, at the request of Led Surrey. Erasmus and other learned men, Agrippa called up from the grave several of the great philosophers of set quity; among others, Tully, whom he caused to redshift his celebrated oration for Roscius. To please the Engent Charles the Fourth, he frammoned King David and King Solomon from the tomb, and the Emperor conversed with them long upon the science of government. This was glorious exhibition of spiritual power compared with the insignificant manifestations of the present day. I will past over the celebrated Peracelsus, for the purpose of mainst allusion to an Englishman with whose veracious history every one ought to make himself acquainted. In the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century Dr. Isee made such progress is the sixteenth century of the second

them the books displaced themselves and made way her. This I call a spiritual manifestation of the most teresting and fascinating kind. Even the books feit fascinating influence of this spiritual creature, for the displaced themselves and made way for her. Elva the control of Kelley, an Irishman, who was present, and who winesee this beautiful apparition, verifies the Doctor's statement therefore it would be unreasonable to doubt a story well attested, perticularly when the witness was an Irishman. [Laughter] Doctor Dee was the cistinguished favorite of Kings and Queens—a proof that spiritual science was held in high reputs in the good old age of Queen Elizabeth. But of all the professors of occult science, hermetic philosophy, or spiritualism, the Resicrucians were the most exalted and refined, with them the transaction of the rollinguisher's stone was to be the Resirucians were the most exaited and refined; with hear
the possession of the philosopher's stone was to be the
means of health and happiness, an instrument by which
man could command the services of superior beings, controt the elements, defy the abstractions of time and space,
and acquire the most intimate knowledge of all the
secrets of the Universe. These were objects worth stragling for. The refined Rosicucians were utterly diagnosted
with the coarse, gross, sensual spirits who had been in
communication with man previous to their day, so they
decreed the annihilation of them all, and sub-tituted in
their stead a race of mild, beautiful and beneficiant beings. The spirits of the olden time were a malignant race

ings. The spirits of the olden time were a mangama, and took especial delight in doing mischlef, but the new generation is mild and benignant. These spirits as this petition attests, includes in the most innocent annaements and harmless recreations, such as sliding raising and tipping tables, producing pleasant sounds and variegated lights and sometimes curing diseases which were previously considered incurable, and for the existence of this simple and benignant race, our petitioners are indebted to the brethrun of the rosy cross. Among the modern professors of spiritualism, Sighostro was the

the modern professors of spiritualism, Sigliostro was the most justly celebrated. In Paris his saloons were throughd with the rich and the noble. To old ladius he sold immortality, and to young ones he sold beauty that would endure for centuries; and his charming Countess gained inmense wealth by granting attending sylphs to such ladies.